

The China Mail.

Established February, 1848.

Vol. XXXVI. No. 5928.

號七月八年十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1880.

日二初月七年辰庚

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 80, Cornhill. GORDON & GUTHRIE, 10, Old Bailey. HENRY & CO., 4, Old Bailey. E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 155 & 156, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Montmartre, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 138, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GUTHRIE, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & CO., Singapore. C. HENNING & CO., Malacca.

CHINA:—MAGS, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & CO., Batavia, Calcutta & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., Fookien, HEDER & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL: £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:

At 3 months' notice	5% per annum.
" 6 "	" 4% "
" 12 "	" 3% "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL: £200,000.

RESERVE FUND: £190,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. "
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

WILLIAM FORREST, Manager.

Hongkong, May 10, 1880.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1869.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL: £250,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL: £250,000.

RESERVE FUND: £250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—39A, THEBODINE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND. NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. HORNE BOYD, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, May 24, 1880.

COMPTON D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP: £2,200,000.

RESERVE FUND: £200,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergère, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES AT: LONDON, BOMBAY, SAN FRANCISCO, MANILA, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANKING, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, MALACCA.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL: £5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND: £1,500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK.
Deputy Chairman—A. MOLLER, Esq.
ADOLF ABERS, Esq. H. D. C. FORBES, Esq.
R. R. BELLING, Esq. H. HOPKINS, Esq.
H. L. DALLMEYER, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER:—E. W. CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. "
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, April 28, 1880.

Notices of Firms.

MR. EDWARD ELIAS SASSOON and MR. MEYER ELIAS SASSOON, Partners in our China Firms, have been Admitted from the 1st April last, Partners in our Bombay Firm.

E. D. SASSOON & Co. Bombay, 8th July, 1880.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.

WE, the Undersigned, having purchased the Lease and Plant of the above Foundry and ENGINEERING WORKS, intend carrying on BUSINESS OF ENGINEERS, IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, &c., from this Date under the Style and Title of "FENWICK, MORRISON & Co."

ROBT. MORRISON.

Victoria Foundry, Wanchai, Hongkong, June 14, 1880.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents, ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879.

For Sale.

NOW READY.

A complete Reprint, in Pamphlet Form, (51 pages), of the proceedings in the RECENT LIBEL CASE of REGINA V. PITMAN, containing the whole of the Proceedings at the Police Court, full report of the trial in Criminal Sessions, with connected Correspondence and comments of the Press.

Price per Copy, 50 CENTS.

China Mail Office, Hongkong, June 19, 1880.

JAPAN SELTZER WATER MANUFACTURED BY L. L. WELLYN & Co.

J. JAPAN SPRING WATER AT THEIR STEAM-HEATED WATER FACTORY, SHANGHAI.

Agents in Hongkong:—Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, July 31, 1880.

FOR SALE.

RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 4. Situate at the Junction of the Mount Gough and Aberdeen New Roads.

THIS LOT is the best and most commodiously situated site on the southern slope of Mount Gough, and commands beautiful and extensive views in every direction. A strong and substantial BUNGALOW, with VERANDAH, is now in course of erection on the Lot, the Walls of which will be of Concrete, and the Wood-work throughout of Teak and Manila Hardwood. There is also a splendid site on the Ground for a Large Tennis Lawn and Flower Garden.

ANNUAL GROUND RENT, \$12.00.

For further Particulars, &c., Apply to SHARP & DANBY, Hongkong, July 10, 1880.

COAL GODOWNS—TO LET.

BURROWS' GODOWNS, Nos. 43, 56A and 59A, PRATA EAST; with Private Wharf.

Apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, August 2, 1880.

THE GODOWNS, Nos. 111, 111A and 113, WANCHAI ROAD.

Apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, June 15, 1880.

TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR of Houses Nos. 3 and 4.

Apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, April 19, 1880.

TO LET.

FOREIGN DWELLING HOUSES in the HOLLYWOOD ROAD, containing six Rooms and OUT-HOUSES.

Nos. 3 and 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, April 1, 1880.

TO LET.

ON MARKET Lot No. 95, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, July 26, 1879.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE—

NEW TEA, "CUM SHAW MIXTURE" in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes. Devote's NONPAREIL KEROSENE, tested to 150°.

NOVELS BY BRET HARTE & MARK TWAIN.

BOKEE'S BITTERS in Pint.

MILK PUNCH.

CHAMPAGNES—POMMERY, ROEDERER, KOHNSTAMM, SAUMUR, CASTLE, CLARETS—MEDOC, BONNES COTES, ST. EMILION, ST. JULIEN, MARGAUX, LA ROSE, LA TOUR, LAFFITE, CASTLE, in Qts. & Pts.

SHERRIES—SACCONE'S MANZANILLA, CASTLE, AMONTILLADO, BROWN, BURGUNDIES—STILL and SPARKLING, RED and WHITE.

CHABLIS, SAUTERNE, COWSLIP WINE.

SPARKLING MOSELE, in Quarts and Pints.

PORT—CASTLE B. D. J. and OUR OWN R. BRANDIES—HENNESSY, EXHAY'S, CASTLE, and COGNAC.

GENEVA—VAN HOOBEN DE BIE & Co's, in Red Cases.

GIN—BOORD'S Old Tom, BURNETT'S UNSWEETENED.

WHISKIES—SBI, BUTLOCH-LADE'S, KIRABAN'S LL, CASTLE, BURKE'S.

SHIPCHANDLERY of all Descriptions.

ROPE—ENGLISH WIRE, RUSSIAN HEMP, MANILA.

CANVAS—T. and D. HENRY, W. and E. BAXTER, WOODBERRY DUCK, YACHTING DUCK, &c.

ENGINEER'S FITTINGS of all Kinds.

RUBBER, HEMP, COTTON, ASBESTOS PACKING.

COOKING STOVES and GALLEY RANGES.

CANVAS and other HORSE, Suction and Delivery.

STOCKHOLM TAR, PITCH, and ROSIN.

IRON—LORWOOD and STAFFORDSHIRE BOILER PLATES, ANGLE IRON, and RIVETS.

SHIPPING supplied with WATER. SAIL-MAKING, RIGGING, &c., to Order.

Hongkong, August 2, 1880.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE just received the following NEW & IMPORTANT BOOKS.

Dr. Legge's New Work "The Religion of China," 1.75

Spence Hardy's "Manual of Buddhism," 2.00

Swinhurne's "Songs of the Springtides," 2.00

Leitch's "Sepia Painting," 2.00

"Tollivans" "Merchant and Broker's Companion," 2.00

Sheldon Amos's "Political and Legal Remedies for War," 2.00

Holmes' "Voice Production and Voice Preservation," 1.00

Prescott's "The Speaking Telephone and Electric Light," 2.00

Baron Richthofen's "China," 2.00

Dr. Martin's "Essays on the Intellectual Life of the Chinese," 2.00

"Memoirs of Madame de Remusat," 3 Vols., 2.50

McCord's "Lessons in Mechanical Drawing," 2.00

Hongkong, July 27, 1880.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

MUNTZ PATENT YELLOW METAL SHEATHING, all Sizes; AND COMPOSITION NAILS, in Lots to Suit Purchasers.

G. R. LAMBERT, Pedlar's Wharf Buildings, Hongkong, July 23, 1880.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of the TEMPERANCE HALL.

TWO ROOMS in OLIVE CHAMBERS, THE BUNGALOW, No. 1, Old Bailey Street.

THE DWELLING HOUSES—Nos. 31 and 33, WELLSINGTON STREET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 29, CAINE ROAD. Possession from 1st September.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, August 7, 1880.

TO LET.

FOREST LODGE—CAINE ROAD.—Furnished.

Apply to H. A. WOOLNOUTH, Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong, August 6, 1880.

FOR SALE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire Godowns to be let.

MEYER & Co. Hongkong, August 2, 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 16th day of August next, at THREE O'CLOCK p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1880.

By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 20, 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 16th day of August next, at THREE O'CLOCK p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1880.

By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

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By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 20, 1880.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

LESSEES of LOTS on the British Settlement of SHAMSHAN, CANTON, are hereby requested to pay the AMOUNTS due on their several LOTS as ANNUAL GROUNDS RENT into H. M. CONSULATE, on or before the 4th September, 1880.

All Lots on which Ground Rent has not been paid on the 4th September next, will be liable to be re-entered upon by H. M.'s Government.

A. R. HEWLETT, H. M. Consul.

H. M. Consulate, Canton, 6th August, 1880.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, CLIVE CHAMBERS, on TUESDAY, August 24th, 1880, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1880.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to the 24th instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 4, 1880.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 6% or \$4.50 per SHARE, Declared at the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders held THIS DAY, will be Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, on and after FRIDAY Next, the 30th instant.

Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 23, 1880.

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By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 23, 1880.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, FOOCHOW, TAMSUI AND TAIWANFOO.

The Steamship "Kwangtung," Captain Young, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 9 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, August 4, 1880.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and taking through Cargo and Passengers for New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "Brisbane" will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 9th August, at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 31, 1880.

FOR LONDON VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "Nijni Novgorod," Captain Young, will load shortly due, for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, July 6, 1880.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Prime "Young America" Cheese.
EASTERN CHEESE.

WHITAKER'S HAMS, Very Fine.
BONELESS CODFISH.
SALMON BELLIES in Kits.
MACKEREL in Kits.
Family PIG PORK.
Prime Meat BEEF.
LAMB'S TONGUES.
CRACKED WHEAT.

CORNMEAL.
COMB HONEY in Frame.

FEA NUTS.
BARCELONA NUTS.
OX TONGUES.
HOMINY.

RYE MEAL.
PEANUTS.
HICKORY NUTS.

POTTED MEATS.
BARTLET PEARS.

PEACHES.
&c., &c., &c.

Ex "MENELAUS."

An Invoice of MILLER'S
PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES
and
DEED CHESTS.

To be Sold at Manufacturers' Prices.

T. & D. HENRY'S GOVERNMENT NAVY
CANVAS, all Numbers.

FLAX SEAMING TWINE.

Ex "HOPE."

WOODBERRY'S COTTON DUCK, Nos.
1 to 10.

RAVENS DUCK, and
DRILLS.

COTTON TWINE.

Ex "RAPHAEL."

A Large Assortment of
CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

DINNER SERVICES,
DESSERT SERVICES,
TOILET SERVICES,
BREAKFAST SERVICES,
&c., &c., &c.

Ex "ANCHISES,"

and
LATE ARRIVALS.

RUTHERFORD'S Extra All Long FLAX
CANVAS.

RUTHERFORD'S Royal Navy CANVAS.

RUTHERFORD'S Best Balled Do.

Engine COLZA OIL.

English COTTON WASTE.

Tool's Patent PACKING.

FLAX PACKING.

Horn's Best Rosin CORDAGE.

Best English Charcoal WIRE ROPE.

Galvanized IRON CHAIN, 3/16th, 1/4th
and 3/8th.

HUBBARD'S PAINTS and OILS.

TURPENTINE. Copal VARNISH.

French POLISH. SOFT SOAP.

OLIVE'S Wellington KNIFE POWDER.

Plate POWDER. Plate BRUSHES.

Billard CHALK. GUE TIPS.

Metallic TAPE LINES.

CHUBB'S Patent PADLOCKS.

THE LOCKS.

Cupboard LOCKS.

Box LOCKS.

FIRE GRATES.

Suspension and Bracket Patent Extinguishing
KEROSINE LAMPS.

RODGERS & SONS' CUTLERY.

Electro-plated WARE.

BUNTING and Bunting THREAD.

DUNN'S PATENT PNEUMATIC GUN.

Royal Bristol GINGER ALE, in Pint
Bottles.

JERRARD'S India PALE ALE, in Pint
Bottles.

CLARET—Chateau THIBOUZOT.

LESS GRAVES, Pints and Quarts.

Chateau LABOZE.

Breakfast CLARET.

HAUT SAUTERNE.

Sacconi's White Seal SHERRY.

Do. Amontillado SHERRY.

Do. Very Fine OLD PORT.

Draught ALE and PORTER, sold by the
Gallon.

STATIONERY.

BOOKS.

TOBACCOES, and
CIGARS.

JOHN
MOIR & SONS,
CRUICKSHANK & BLACKWELL'S,
and
AMERICAN
OILMAN STORES.

SHIPCHANDLERY
of
Every Description.

SAIL-MAKING and RIGGING,
promptly executed.

MAEWEEN, FRICKEL & CO.
Hongkong, July 20, 1880.

Mails.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MED-
TEIRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
PERIN, Captain Rennie, will leave this
on MONDAY, the 8th August, at 8 p.m.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. McIVER, Superintendent,
Hongkong, July 27, 1880.

V. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL-STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAY, and TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
TOKYO will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNES-
DAY, the 11th August, at 1 p.m., taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havanna, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 2
p.m. the 10th August. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 6 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in San Francisco, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 26, 1880.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;

ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON MONDAY, the 16th day of August,
Nyon, the Company's
S.S. AMAZON, Commandant LORRIS,
with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above place.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as usual at 4 p.m. on the 15th of
August, 1880. Parcels are not to
be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 15th of August, 1880. Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 3, 1880.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIO will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on TUESDAY, the 24th August, 1880, at
3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central
and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4
p.m. of the 23rd August. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 6 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-
land, Mexican, Central and South American
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Office addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agent of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 6, 1880.

FOR SALE.

JULIE & M. M. M. & Co's
CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts.....\$16 per doz. Case.
Pints.....\$17 per doz. Case.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "SUMIDA MARU," FROM
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
Vessel are hereby requested to send in
their Bills of Lading for countersignature,
and take immediate delivery of their Goods
from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or re-
maining on board after TUESDAY, the
3rd instant, will be landed and stored at
Consignees' expense and risk.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. Co.,
604, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, August 2, 1880.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo
are requested to send in their Bills of
Lading to the Underigned for counter-
signature, and take immediate delivery.
This Cargo has been landed and stored at
their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Amazon.

Mr. P. Richards, 1 case Merchandise,
H.M.S. Iron Duke, from London.

Ex Mermaid.

A (in diamond) 167/215, Order, 49 cases
Plate Glass, from London.

B (in diamond) 28/38, Order, 11 cases
Plate Glass, from London.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 29, 1880.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

CLUNTON, British ship, Capt. Beadle.

WIELER & Co.

CLUNTON, British barque, Capt. Davies.

ROZARIO & Co.

GENERAL FAIRCHILD, American barque,
Capt. David Kelly.—Molochers & Co.

ALGO, British barque, Captain William
Wrightson.—Hines.

ROSE WELT, American ship, Capt. O. C.
Welt.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

HERMAN LEONKUH, Norwegian ship,
Capt. S. Trog.—Douglas LaPraik & Co.

JOHN R. STANHOPE, American barque,
Capt. H. G. Pillsbury.—Order.

ANNIE S. HALL, American barkentine,
Capt. Chas. H. Nelson.—Wielser & Co.

LEUL, British 3-m. sch., Capt. James
Maher.—Order.

CHARLES TOWNSEND HOCK, Brit. steamer,
Capt. W. H. Bradley.—Eduard Schellhess
& Co.

NIAGARA, German barque, Captain J.
Kuhlmann.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR MANILA, MACASSAR,
SOURABAYA, SAMARANG AND
BATAVIA.

The Co's Steamship
"Atjeh,"
Captain M. de NEER,
will be despatched for
the above Ports, via Macao, on THURS-
DAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 7, 1880.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

The Steamship
"Moray,"
Captain M. J. BUTLER,
will be despatched for
the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 14th
Inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, August 7, 1880.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

The Steamship
"Japan,"
Captain T. S. GARDNER,
will be despatched for
the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 14th
Inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 7, 1880.

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship
"Emeralda,"
Captain TALBOT, shortly
due, will have immediate
despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, August 7, 1880.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 122.

CHINA SEA.

ENTRANCE TO MIN RIVER—FQO.

OHOW DISTRICT.

MIN REEF WHISTLING BUOY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a red and
black oblique automatic Whistling
Buoy, 10 feet in diameter at the water line
and with the word MIN painted on it in
white letters, has been moored in 11 fathoms
of the northern extreme of the Min Reef.
From the buoy—

Chang Chi Peak bears N. 45° E.
Sharp Peak " N. 75° W.

By order of the Inspector-General of
Customs,
DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Imperial Maritime Customs,
Shanghai, 3rd August, 1880.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 6, Peking, British steamer, 2232,
W. M. Robb, Shanghai Aug. 4, Mails
and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Aug. 6, Malacca, British steamer, 1044,
W. A. Seaton, Yokohama July 30, Mails
and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Aug. 6, 7.30 p.m., Tientsin, British steamer,
886, J. W. Irvine, Bangkok July 29, 4 p.m.,
Kobe.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Aug. 7, Moravia, Spanish steamer, 528,
J. Manos, Manila Aug. 3, General.—
REMEDIOS & Co.

Aug. 7, Sarpedon, British steamer, 1691,
John Rea, Liverpool June 22, and Singa-
pore Aug. 1, General.—BUTTERFIELD &
SWIRE.

Aug. 7, Cheong Hock Kian, British str.,
956, Fred. Webb, Peking July 29, and
Singapore Aug. 1, General.—BUN HIN
CAN.

Aug. 7, Chinkiang, British steamer, 709,
S. M. Orr, Shanghai Aug. 3, General.—
SIEMSEN & Co.

Aug. 7, Formosa, German barkentine,
from Whampoa.

Aug. 6, Alalanta, for Swatow.
7, Sumida Maru, for Kobe, &c.
7, Danube, for Bangkok.
7, Oceanic, for Singapore, &c.
7, Hsichin, for Shanghai.
7, Kwangyang, for Kelung.
7, Cyclops, for Singapore, &c.

CLARENDON.

Helen Marion, for Manila.
Success, for Chiofo.
Charon Watkins, for Chiofo.
Lagonora, for San Francisco.
Yungking, for Shanghai.
Hing Shing, for Swatow, &c.
Kolea, for Kelung.
Kwangyang, for Coast Ports.
J. K. Stanhope, for Whampoa.

PA-SHENG-KEU.

Per Peking, from Shanghai, for Hong-
kong, Mr. Forrest, Mr. Elliot, and 25 Chi-
nese; for Venice, Mr. F. Jorden; for Sou-
thampton, Mr. George Carr.
Per Malacca, from Yokohama, Mr. R.
Dicker, H. N., and 10 Chinese.
Per Moravia, from Manila, Mr. J. Olsen.
Per Sarpedon, from Liverpool, Miss
Halcott.

Per Tientsin, from Bangkok, 42 Chinese.
Per Cheong Hock Kian, from Peking and
Singapore, 226 Chinese.
Per Chinkiang, from Shanghai, 22 Chi-
nese.

DEPARTED.

Per Sumida Maru, for Kobe, &c., Messrs
Loza, Wilson and Ogilvie, and 3 Chinese.
Per Danube, for Bangkok, 133 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Yungking, for Shanghai, 40 Chinese.
Per Hing Shing, for Swatow, &c., Chi-
nese.
Per Kwangyang, for Coast Ports, 3 Euro-
peans, and 320 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Tientsin reports:
Fine weather throughout.

The British steamer Sarpedon reports:
Light winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer Cheong Hock Kian
reports: Experienced variable winds and
fine weather throughout.

The British steamer Chinkiang reports:
Left Shanghai at 9 p.m. on the 3rd inst.,
Woosung 10.30, and arrived at Hongkong
at 2.15 p.m. on the 7th. First part of pas-
sage strong breeze from N.W. to E.N.E. with
very heavy sea; middle strong breeze
and sea from S.W.; latter part of passage
light and variable winds and smooth.

On the 6th instant spoke—S.S. Amoy, from
Hongkong to Shanghai, off a lighter North,
and the same date, S.S. Hsiao Yuen, off
Turnabout S.W. by W.

CARGO.

Per American ship Wm. H. Marcy,
Hongkong to New York, sailed 15th July:
—16,856 rolls Matting, 539 cases China-
ware, 66 cases Blackwood Furniture, 10
cases Star Aniseed, 618 cases Figs, 14 cases
Soy Sauce, 65 cases Cheese, 30 cases
Paper, 60 cases Hair, 125 cases Soy, 30
bales Mats, 80 bales Wool, 17 bales Twine,
104 bales Hides, 287 half-chests Tea
(Japan), 11,480 lbs., 100 boxes Joss Sticks,
3,066 pkgs. Canned, 9 pkgs. Raisinware,
1,665 pkgs. Fireworks (19,920 boxes),
and 1,988 pkgs. Chinese Merchandise.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW, AMOY, FOOSHOW,
TAMU, and TAIWANFOO.—
Per Kwangyang, at 8.30 a.m., on Sunday,
the 8th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—
Per Yungking, at 9 a.m. To-morrow,<

THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE.

(American Exporter.)

The recent discussions in Congress upon the Consular and Diplomatic Bill have shown that the legislators of the country are beginning to appreciate our Consular Corps at its true value. In the past, when Consular positions were doled out as rewards for political or commercial services, and when the American Consul went abroad as a reward for political fealty more than for commercial interests, and when he held his place merely as long as it suited his district political directors, our Consular Corps filled the small economies incident to their positions with all the ability and usefulness demanded of them by the authorities. They took possession of their offices, hoisted the American flag, received our national vessels, signed ship papers, discharged seamen and made all the money they legitimately could. This was their whole duty; for which they were paid more liberally, let us say, than our present efficient corps. Let us be understood: The American Consul then, as now, did his duty. That duty was limited to simple routine, and was wholly the fault of the Government.

But since Secretary Evans has defined a broader field of duty for our Consul; making him the commercial agent of the United States in his district; appointing and promoting him just as his ability and usefulness justify; removing him from the sphere of politics and beyond the control of primary kings and convention engineers; giving him a fixity of tenure in office and basing that fixity on his worth as a commercial agent, since then, the American Consul has risen above the old surroundings and is to-day, without any exception, the most active, energetic and useful Consul in the world.

Congress begins to appreciate this, but does not yet appreciate the importance of strengthening the hands of the Secretary of State to the fullest extent in behalf of our foreign commerce. We should have more Consuls, and they should be better paid than they are at present. Congress should not send the plummet of their appreciation down into this commercial sea and judge of its results by the depth of the direct profits or monetary loss. If millions ultimately result from Consular direction and effort, to the general foreign trade of the country, the present expenditure of a few thousand dollars is not lost. It may come out of the treasury, but it returns to the country a hundred-fold; it is taken and returned to the people.

While we are glad that our Consular Corps has risen in public esteem beyond the petty slings of newspapers and being the butt of Congressional ridicule, we are not glad that it has been done at the expense of our diplomatic Corps. If the former has become more useful than the latter, it is because its field of usefulness has been enlarged.

Happily for mankind, the necessity for diplomacy is growing less year by year. Commerce is taking its place, simply because the progress of the age tends to simplification and fair business dealing. Diplomacy is tortuous and subtle, forever gliding into inextricable mazes which, in the end, require the sword to make straight. The more diplomacy the more war, and vice versa. Europe, being still in the meshes of war, is the home of diplomacy. The United States, having burst the curians and laid by the sword, and "gone into business"—at peace with all nations—not even having a single snarl for diplomacy to unsnarl—is the first nation to find out that, as the world progresses, diplomacy becomes proportionately out of proportion. It is not surprising, therefore, that our demagogic legislators should, while commending our Consular Corps, set up our diplomatic Corps as the last remnant of ancient usage, as a thing which more properly belongs to the days of buckles and knee-breeches, powdered wigs, and the "distinguished consideration" of snuff-boxes, than to these plain, honest, commercial days.

Still, that consideration which is due to the older nations demands of the United States diplomatic representation at their courts, and the expense is a mere bagatelle. If our Ministers are laughed at because they are mere ornaments of courts, it should be borne in mind that they are so because they have nothing to do. If our Congress thinks the field of diplomacy is too confined, it can very easily throw down the commercial barriers, and invite our Ministers, charged and secretaries of Legation to assist our Consuls in spreading American trade in the several countries. But to send representatives abroad, and then to ridicule them in Congress, is discreditable to the nation that sends them and discourteous to our Ministers.

We merely say these things on paper, for we have nothing to do with the diplomatic Corps—save on rare occasions when some of them interest themselves in American trade abroad. We say—without any disrespect to the able gentlemen who represent the United States in the several countries—that the days of diplomacy are gone, and the days of commerce are dawning, and we are glad of it. It means that the Consul is the missionary of peaceful industry, while the latter is but the *avant-courier* of discord and war. He makes the sword inevitable, and when the nations get tired of killing he comes in and buries the dead with "distinguished consideration."

Our Consuls, on the other hand, are the true representatives of American civilization. They go abroad in the interest of trade and commerce, pointing out the ways by which our producers and manufacturers can reach the markets of the world, and pointing out to the world the ways by which it can reach the markets of the United States. There is, therefore, direct sympathy between our Consuls and every producer, manufacturer and consumer in the United States, and the consumers and producers of all other lands. Every ship that sails from our shores with

manufactures and products represents the industry, happiness and civilization of our country, and every ship which returns hither represents the same interests in the country whose products it contains.

This stands our Consular Corps—the representatives of our agriculturists, artisans, manufacturers, miners, and scientists—while the diplomatic Corps may be said to be beyond the people's sympathy because it does not fulfil any economic use in the direct interests of the people.

We are, therefore, glad that Congress recognizes the high worth of our Consular Corps—although we should prefer that that distinguished body should not honour our Consuls at the expense of our Ministers. But we want something more than mere complimentary endowments. We want, as we said before, more Consuls, and we want them paid salaries enough to support their ability to serve our commerce—and for no other reason—and we want them retained as long as they do their whole duties.

We desire that appointments shall be made for the United States, and that no man shall be appointed who is not an American citizen. Wherever there is trade there should be a Consul, and he should be a citizen, and one who is in sympathy with our commerce. The mere fact that some foreign gentleman—for his own accommodation and for ours, to a certain extent—offers to act as our agent without salary, hoists our flag and wins that trade advantage which his official position lends him, while at the same time he neither understands our trade nor our language, can scarcely be of much advantage to the United States.

Indeed, except in cases where no other resource is left, it would be better if our American Consuls and agents were all paid living salaries and prohibited from engaging in trade. The Consular position gives a sort of quasi-official advantage to his business, gives him an advantage over other business men, and naturally excites a feeling of animosity among other men engaged in like business.

We know that this is the feeling of nine out of ten of our Consuls, and that they feel they could do more generous and independent work for their country's commerce as Consuls than when the position is mixed up with trade.

What we want in order to render our Consular service of the highest possible utility to our commerce, is that, along with ability and fixity of tenure of office, they shall be paid salary enough to render them free from the trammels of business, so that they can devote all their time and energies to the spreading of American trade, and find their reward in the thanks of their Government, surety of office and promotion, and salary commensurate to their position.

Let Congress revise our Consular regulations as to embrace these points, then do something for American ship-owners, and the merchants, exporters and manufacturers of the United States will take care of the rest.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINESE MINISTER IN NEW YORK.

His Excellency Chia Lan-pin, the Senior Minister from China to the United States, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the 6th June, and was to be joined there by Mr Yung Wing, the Junior Minister, who was at Hartford, Conn. Two nephews and several Englishmen and Spaniards, who are attached to the Embassy, accompanied the Minister from England. They all came by way of Liverpool, in the *City of Berlin*, and are at present resting from the effects of a bad passage over the ocean. Mr D. W. Bartlett, Secretary of the Chinese Legation at Washington, and Tsai Sih-yung, received the Minister and his suite on their landing, and accompanied them to the hotel. The Minister is a stately, dignified gentleman about seventy years of age. He wears the ordinary costume of his country, with the appropriate embellishments of his rank. He has white hair, a long, thin, white beard, and moves with the grace and self-possession of a courtly and distinguished man. He also has the great natural advantage of most winning manners. Although he has spent some time in America he speaks no English, but he is said to possess a thorough knowledge of the country and to have an intense admiration for Yankee institutions. Mr Bartlett came to the assistance of the Minister to interview the Minister, and said for him that they would probably remain in town a few days and then go on to Washington to pay their respects to the Secretary of State.

"Is the Minister to remain here?" "No; he is on his way to Peru, where he intends to establish an Embassy, and he cannot proceed there at once on account of the war."

"He has just come from England?" "He has just come from Spain. He has been at Madrid during the past year, and he was obliged to go to Madrid to arrange the necessary details for the placing of an Embassy, and he is going there."

The minus of Peru seem to have an attraction for certain classes of Chinese, and they keep constantly moving in that direction. While the Government of China allows its people to leave the country, it is not in favour of immigration. Indeed, there is only one small province about the size of Connecticut from which the Chinese come over here. They escape over the border into the neighbouring English settlements around Hongkong and then sail to San Francisco.

"A great many are going back now?" "Yes, the statistics show that three are going home now for every two that are coming away. Many of the timid ones are frightened. All this recent agitation has unnerved them, and they have become fearful of losing what little property they have accumulated, as well as their lives. Others have come East, so that San Francisco is considerably thinned out. There are now probably

in that city 60,000 Chinamen, and about the same number in various other parts of the country. The contract system, which has been so much talked of and under which so many came here, has been entirely broken up, and what few Chinamen come here now come in the usual way of any other nation. In San Francisco there are six companies that have been licensed of being the promoters and agents of the contract system, but that is a mistake. They are really mutual benefit associations of insurance companies. They take care of the sick and destitute, and send home for interment the bodies of such as die here. Mr Chen Lan-pin came to this country first as Commissioner of Education and resided at Hartford. In China the names are arranged as they are in our directories. The surname or family name comes first, and the first names after, such as Brown, James William. The method is a little awkward at first, but when one becomes accustomed to it he finds it very convenient. Our Minister has also resided at Washington and is a great favourite there. He goes frequently into society."

After a drive in the Park last evening, His Excellency received several visitors, and retired early, as he expects to be a good deal occupied during his stay in the city.—*New York Herald*, 7th June.

THE WAR-POWER OF KOREA.

(Japan Gazette.)

According to the *Mainichi Shinbun* the Korean troops number 1,430,850 officers and men. If these figures are correct, it is a very formidable army for a semi-civilized country to possess. The writer, however, puts in a saving clause, and says that this is the number put on paper. The guardians of the principal castle are said to be 3,772 or 5,772, the *Mainichi*'s informant is uncertain which—and a few thousands in figures does not amount to much in Korea at any time. These guardians of his Korean Majesty's residence have, it would appear, until lately been under the command of a general, who however does not seem to have given satisfaction, as a popular non-combatant, who is probably reckoned a genius, has taken the command in the reformation of the guard.

The troops composing the main army consist of infantry, cavalry and artillery, who are armed with rifles, swords, lances, bows, and various other miscellaneous weapons. The men are paid in rice and money, the latter being equal to two yen twenty-five sen monthly per man. Each soldier is also presented once a year with a uniform made of cotton. The province of Kokai boasts of having three thousand horsemen, who are divided into squads of three hundred to guard the castle turn about. They are estimated to be very valiant soldiers.

A few years ago, presumably when the Japanese first forced a settlement in Korea, the government of that country became aware of the inferiority of their war material and purchased a number of foreign-made weapons from a Japanese firm named Okura & Co. It is not intended, however, that these superior weapons shall be permitted to be used every day, but rather to serve as models for the native gunsmiths to manufacture others by.

In a pecuniary sense this expenditure does not appear to have been a profitable investment, as the *Mainichi*'s informant says that each rifle the Koreans have turned out has cost them three times as much as they gave for the original—(just as the government of Japan have paid three times as much for every sheep they have reared on the Shimosa farm as they could import them for. So much for the principles of protection as exemplified by the Japanese and Korean government in these instances.) The naval affairs of Korea appear to be on much the same basis as the army. The number of men-of-war is so great, says the *Mainichi*'s correspondent, that they cannot be counted. And as every "man-of-war" is about equal in dimensions to an ordinary fishing boat, there is reasonable ground for supposing that this is not an exaggeration. These vessels have no guns, so it may be taken for granted that the fleet is comparatively harmless. In peaceful times the "men of war" are allowed to rot on the beach, and the writer forebore may therefore be pardoned for saying that they are only fit for fuel.

It is said that the Korean government are constantly causing large bodies of men to be drilled with the ultimate object of fighting with the Japanese.

GETTING THINGS MIXED.

Mark Twain, in his new book called "Tramps Abroad," tells how a party of tourists got wet, and what they did when they came back to the hotel. "We stripped and went to bed, and our clothes down to be washed; all the hordes of soaked tourists did the same. The chaos of clothing got mixed in the kitchen, and there were consequences. I did not get back the same drawers I sent down. When our things came at 6.15, I got a pair on a new plan. They were a pair of long white ruffled, cuffs, laced, and together at the top with a narrow band, and they did not come down to my knees. They were pretty enough, but they made me feel like two people, and disconnected at that. The man must have been an idiot that got himself up like that to rough it in the Swiss mountains. The shirt they brought me was shorter than the drawers, and hadn't any sleeves to it, at least it hadn't any more than what Mr. Darwin would call rudimentary sleeves; these had edging around them, but the bosom was ridiculously plain. The knit silk undershirt they brought me was on a new plan, and really a sensible thing; it opened behind, and had pockets in it for the shoulder blades; but they did not seem to fit mine, and so I found sort of uncomfortable garment. They gave my hob-nail coat to somebody else, and sent me no other suitable for a tramp. I had to tie my collar on because there was no button on the foolish little shirt which I described a little while ago.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a Visitors' Column, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with we have opened a SELECT HOTEL and BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.
City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.
Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.
The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Packer's Wharf.
General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.
Luncheon Club and Library, Shelley St.
Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.
St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.
Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.
Union Church, Elgin Street.
St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.
St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.
Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.
Sailors' Home, West Point.
E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.
Masonic Hall, Zealand Street.
Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.
The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments be to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Hotels.

Stag Hotel, good accommodation for visitors at moderate rates, 110, Queen's Road Central.—J. Cook, Proprietor.

Stores, Books, &c.

General Outfitter, Hosiery, Tailor, &c.—F. N. DUNCAN, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.
Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & Co., Queen's Road Central.
Travelling Requisites of all kinds, Books, &c.—LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-EDWEN, PRICKEL & Co.
American Newspapers and cheap Reprints, &c., choice Tobacco and Cigars.—MOORE'S VARIETY STORE, 42, Queen's Road.

Watches, Jewellery, Charts, Binoculars, Optical Instruments, Morgan's Pencil-cases, &c.—JOHN NOBLE, agent for Negretti & Zamboni.
Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, and Sportsman's Requisites of all descriptions.—Wm. SCHMIDT & Co., Gun-makers, Eastern House of Beaconsfield Arcade.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALIZED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR DRIVERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.
Half hour, ... 10 cts. | Hour, ... 20 cts.
Three hours, ... 50 cts. | Six hours, ... 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.
Four Coolies, ... \$1.00
Three Coolies, ... 0.85
Two Coolies, ... 0.70

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum).
Four Coolies, ... \$1.50
Three Coolies, ... 1.20
Two Coolies, ... 1.00

To VICTORIA GAP (NO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA).

Single Trip.
Four Coolies, ... \$0.60
Three Coolies, ... 0.40
Two Coolies, ... 0.30

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum).
Four Coolies, ... \$1.00
Three Coolies, ... 0.85
Two Coolies, ... 0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip Peak, ... \$0.75 each Coolie.
(12 hours) Gap, ... \$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ... 10 cts.
Half day, ... 25 cts.
Day, ... 50 cts.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day, ... \$5.00
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Load, ... 2.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Day, ... 2.50
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Load, ... 1.75
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-ha Boat of 800 piculs, per Day, ... 1.80
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-ha Boat of 800 piculs, per Load, ... 1.00
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-ha Boat of 800 piculs, Half Day,60

Sampans, or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ... \$1.00
One Hour,20
Half day,10
After 6 P.M., ... 10 cts extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

THREE COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.
One Day, ... 35 cts.
Half Day, ... 20 cts.
Three Hours, ... 10 cts.
Half Hour, ... 5 cts.
Half Day, ... 8 cts.

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 23, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers may not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplement. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents. The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.B. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:
Letters, 10 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books, Patterns, &c., 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom.—
Letters, 10 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 5 cents.
Books & Patterns, 5 cents.

West India (Non Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, &c.
Letters, 3 cents.
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 5 cents.
Books & Patterns, 10 cents.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 12 cents; Registration, 10 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 4 cents; via India, Letters, 25 cents; Registration, 10 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 4 cents.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via Aden, Letters, 25 cents; Registration, 10 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 5 cents.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.
† There is a registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents. To the Bahamas and Hayti, the San Francisco route is available.
‡ Registration to San Francisco, 10 cents.
§ Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, per letter, 2 cents.
Between any other two points (through a British office) viz: Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Amoy, Swatow, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila, Cebu, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, &c., per letter, 10 cents.

(d) No Parcel Post.

Local Delivery.
1. All correspondence posted before 5 o'clock any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business.

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unattended, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment are caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curious Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having paid the freight by a sumer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, containing no letters, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.), Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Iodine, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Post, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probable about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or not, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of doubtful articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Office 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.
The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but, henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal Administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handkerchiefs, hand bags, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia, the Straits Settlements, and Port Darwin, and (except at Shanghai) with the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghai, and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one per cent. for cashing them.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamp, directed, and unattended envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the latter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Office closes some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or \$50, or include any fraction of a penny, nor will more than two such orders be issued to the same person, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day when the rate of the day when the order is received.

The commission is as follows:—
Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £20, ... 10 cts.
" 20 to £50, ... 15 cts.
" 50 to £100, ... 20 cts.
" £100 to £500, ... 25 cts.
" £500 to £1,000, ... 30 cts.
" £1,000 to £5,000, ... 35 cts.
" £5,000 to £10,000, ... 40 cts.
" £10,000 to £20,000, ... 45 cts.
" £20,000 to £50,000, ... 50 cts.
" £50,000 to £100,000, ... 55 cts.
" £100,000 to £200,000, ... 60 cts.
" £200,000 to £500,000, ... 65 cts.
" £500,000 to £1,000,000, ... 70 cts.
" £1,000,000 to £2,000,000, ... 75 cts.
" £2,000,000 to £5,000,000, ... 80 cts.
" £5,000,000 to £10,000,000, ... 85 cts.
" £10,000,000 to £20,000,000, ... 90 cts.
" £20,000,000 to £50,000,000, ... 95 cts.
" £50,000,000 to £100,000,000, ... 100 cts.

Local and Intercolonial Orders.
Up to £25 or \$50, ... 25 cts.
" £25 or \$50 to £100, ... 30 cts.
" £100 to £500, ... 35 cts.
" £500 to £1,000, ... 40 cts.
" £1,000 to £5,000, ... 45 cts.
" £5,000 to £10,000, ... 50 cts.
" £10,000 to £20,000, ... 55 cts.
" £20,000 to £50,000, ... 60 cts.
" £50,000 to £100,000, ... 65 cts.
" £100,000 to £200,000, ... 70 cts.
" £200,000 to £500,000, ... 75 cts.
" £500,000 to £1,000,000, ... 80 cts.
" £1,000,000 to £2,000,000, ... 85 cts.
" £2,000,000 to £5,000,000, ... 90 cts.
" £5,000,000 to £10,000,000, ... 95 cts.
" £10,000,000 to £20,000,000, ... 100 cts.

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong and Shanghai.

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Insurances.

[illegible]

